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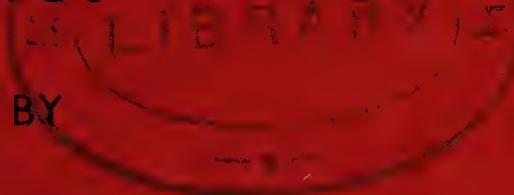
GLOUCESTER
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE
Health of the District

For the Year

1950



M. L. SUTCLIFFE

T.D., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

W. R. WHEELER,
SEVERN SIDE PRESS, NEWNHAM, GLOS

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Rural District Council of Gloucester

ANNUAL REPORT of the Medical Officer of Health

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report of the Hygiene Conditions and Vital Statistics of the District for the year 1950.

It includes the report of the Sanitary Inspectors and is compiled to conform with Articles 6 (3) and 17 (5) of the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1935, and it incorporates the requirements of the Ministry of Health Circular 2/50 dated 25th January, 1950. In accordance with para. 13 of the above circular, the distribution of this report is a wide one and includes :

The Ministry of Health.

The County Medical Officer of Health.

The Ministry of Food.

The Ministry of Local Government and Planning.

The Ministry of Labour and National Service.

The health of the District has remained good during the year and it is satisfactory to note that the birth rate is above, while the death rate is below those for England and Wales. The infantile mortality rate is slightly above that for England and Wales, but there were no deaths of mothers due to child birth during the year.

Environmental health conditions ; housing, water supplies, sewage and refuse collection are the main duties of the Council and these are fully dealt with and commented on in the Report. 1950 is a notable year as regards water supplies, as during it the target was reached of providing all the 38 parishes in the District with main water.

I should like to thank the Chairman and members of the Council and the Public Health Committee for their co-operation, and also the Council officials who give every assistance to this Department.

Finally, it will be seen that this Report consists very largely of the work of the Sanitary Inspectors who form the back-bone of the Public Health Department and whose work has been invaluable.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

MAURICE L. SUTCLIFFE,

July, 1951.

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Staff of the Authority.

- M. L. SUTCLIFFE, T.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.P.M., Medical Officer of Health. Medical Officer of Health to the Tewkesbury Borough, Gloucester Rural and Newent Rural Joint M.O.H. Committee, and County Divisional Medical Officer of Health for No. 5 Division (Gloucester Area Health Sub-Committee).
- O. M. HALE, C.R.S.I., Sanitary Inspector and Inspector of Meat and other Foods.
- S. W. D. HARRIS, C.R.S.I., Sanitary Inspector and Inspector of Meat and other Foods.
- J. E. DAVIES, C.R.S.I., Sanitary Inspector and Inspector of Meat and other Foods. (Appointed 20th June, 1950).
- R. J. PERRY, Clerk (Part-time).

Statistics and Social Conditions of the District.

Area (in acres) 71,490.

Population (Registrar General's estimate of resident population mid 1950) : 35,640. (This figure includes Service personnel).

Number of Inhabited Houses (December 31st, 1950), according to rate books : 8,791.

Rateable Value (December 31st, 1950), £208,612.

Sum represented by a penny rate, £820.

Industry in the District.

The major acreage of the District is devoted to agriculture, other large employers of labour being :

Gloster Aircraft Co., Brockworth (Aircraft) ...	...	4330
Gloster Aircraft Co., Moreton Valence (Aircraft)	...	259
A. W. Hawkesley Ltd. (Aluminium Houses)	...	1358
Rotol Ltd., Churchdown (Aircraft components)	...	2980
Rotol Ltd, Moreton Valence „ „ „	...	37
No. 7 Maintenance Unit R.A.F. ...	...	2130

There has been a slight increase in the total amount of labour employed by these large firms, and many of these employees live outside the district owing to housing shortage in the neighbourhood. In the report on housing it will be seen that a considerable effort is being made to provide accommodation for these people locally.

In the village of Ashleworth, the saw-mills and ancillary works controlled by Messrs. L. T. & R. Vowles provide a rural industry in pleasant surroundings.

Adoptive Legislation in force in the District.

Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890, so far as not repealed by the Public Health Act, 1936.

Public Health Act, 1925 (part ii, Sections 13, 14, 15, 26 and 29).

Slaughter of Animals Act 1933, Section 1 (adoptive).

Byelaws as to :

1. New buildings and certain matters in connection with buildings (adopted 1.4.37).
2. Streets (adopted 1.4.37).
3. Tents, Vans and similar Structures (adopted 1.9.38).
4. Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the Open Air (adopted 28.8.50).

Vital Statistics.

These statistics give particulars as to the births and deaths in the District, together with certain rates which are compared, where possible, with those for England and Wales.

A detailed list of the cause of death will be found in Table 31.

Table 1

Infantile Births and Deaths.

	Legitimate			Illegitimate			Combined Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Live Births	271	262	533	13	19	32	565
Still Births	6	6	12	1	—	1	13
INFANT Deaths							
(a) 0-4 weeks	4	7	11	—	—	—	18
(b) 4 wks.- 1 yr.	5	2	7	—	—	—	

Table 2.

Deaths.

Total Deaths	Male	Female	Total
	198	186	384

Table 3.

Birth and Death Rates.

	Gloucester Rural District	England and Wales
Crude Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population	15.85	15.8
*Corrected Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population	16.48	15.8
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total births ...	22.5	22.6
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population ...	10.8	11.6
*Corrected Death Rate per 1,000 population	11.1	11.6
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year per 1,000 live births	31.8	29.8
Death Rate of Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate Live births	33.7	Not available
Death Rate of Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate live births	—	
Death Rate from Puerperal Causes per 1,000 total births	—	0.86

*NOTE.—The corrected Birth and Death Rates are obtained by multiplying the Crude Rates by the factors 1.04 and 1.03 respectively. These factors are supplied by the Registrar General and serve to make the Crude Rates for the District comparable with the Rates for the country as a whole, or with the ~~Rates~~ of any other area, whose Rates have been similarly modified.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE DISTRICT.

Laboratory Facilities.

The following are the arrangements in force in the District and are perfectly satisfactory.

Gloucestershire Royal Hospital (Infirmary). At the laboratory organised under the Medical Research Council Scheme, examination and analyses of the following are carried out : Pathological specimens, milk and ice cream samples. (There is no charge made for this work).

The Council Analyst carries out examination of water and sewage samples.

Hospitals.

The Council have now no responsibility for arranging hospital treatment.

Infectious disease cases are all admitted to Gloucester City Isolation Hospital at Over, which is administered by the Gloucester, Stroud and Forest Management Committee.

Child Welfare Centres.

These Centres are not under the control of this Council, their day to day administration being the responsibility of an Area Health Sub-Committee of the County Council.

As however this Sub-Committee is largely composed of members of this Council, together with Tewkesbury Borough and Newent Rural District councillors, it is felt that the following particulars of the Child Welfare Centres in this District will be of interest.

During 1950 it was decided that there was a need for two further Centres in the Ashleworth Hartpury area and the Minsterworth area, and it is hoped that these Centres will open early in 1951.

The valuable work done by these Centres is shewn in Table 4. Out of approximately 560 children born per year in the District, it shews that 305 attended a Child Welfare Clinic during their first year of life. Much credit is due to the local Voluntary Committees and helpers who are responsible for the success of these Centres.

Table 4.

Centre	No. of sessions in 1950	No. new children in 1950		No. children on register at end of year		Total No. attendances during the year	
		Under	Over	Under	Over	Under	Over
		1	1	1	1	1	1
Brockworth and District	... 24	43	6	69	83	382	567
Churchdown	... 41	61	27	47	111	772	935
Eastington	... 24	14	3	16	55	172	413
Frampton	... 24	34	5	32	54	160	145
Longlevens	... 26	60	17	37	64	687	501
Norton and District	... 24	21	6	20	47	205	401
Quedgeley	... 24	43	5	41	139	149	284
Upton St. Leonards	18	11	1	43	5	133	288

Home Help Service.

This service is administered by the County Council through the Area Health Sub-Committee. It assists among others, cases which might otherwise have to go into hospital for adequate care, and also may save the family's dependants from requiring assistance from the County Welfare Dept.

The main types of disability dealt with are Maternity, General sickness, Tuberculosis and Chronic sickness or old age. In December 1950, 52 cases of this type were being looked after and there were 47 part-time Home Helps in the District.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

Water Supplies.

MAIN SUPPLIES IN THE DISTRICT.

GLoucester Corporation Waterworks.

In accordance with the Gloucester Corporation Water Act, 1945 the Corporation lays mains as required by this Council, subject to sanction for major extensions being given by the Ministry of Health and the County Council for the purposes of loans and grants.

EXTENSIONS DURING 1950 :

Brockworth	...	...	150 yards.
Brookthorpe	...	...	880 ,,
Churchdown	...	...	133 ,,
Harescombe	...	...	2172 ,,
Longlevens	...	...	1150 ,,
Maisemore	...	...	43 ,,
Westbury-on-Severn	...	...	6100 ,,
Whitminster	...	...	45 ,,
Total ...	...	...	6 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

EXTENSIONS AUTHORISED BY THE COUNCIL :

Ashleworth	...	...	2447 yards.
Brockworth	...	...	587 ,,
Brookthorpe	...	...	770 ,,
Down Hatherley	...	...	265 ,,
Elmore	...	...	2850 ,,
Frampton-on-Severn	...	...	500 ,,
Hempsted	...	...	275 ,,
Highnam	...	...	850 ,,
Hucclecote	...	...	350 ,,
Longlevens	...	...	1994 ,,
Minsterworth	...	...	2963 ,,
Moreton Valence	...	...	145 ,,
Newnham	...	...	2890 ,,
Quedgeley	...	...	275 ,,
Sandhurst	...	...	63 ,,
Twigworth	...	...	265 ,,
Westbury-on-Severn	...	...	8510 ,,
Total ...	...	...	14 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

WATER SUPPLIES ARE OBTAINED FROM :

- i. Cheltenham and Gloucester Joint Water Board reservoir at Churchdown where the supply is obtained from the River Severn with purification works at Tewkesbury.
- ii. Witcombe reservoir.
- iii. Two pumping stations in the Newent Rural District.

All supplies are sterilised and are perfectly satisfactory bacteriologically, although complaints have been received about the excessive hardness of the supplies from the Newent pumping stations.

STROUD DISTRICT WATER BOARD.

The parish of Eastington and a few houses in Frocester are supplied with water from this source.

No complaints with regard to this supply have been received during the year and all analyses received from the Water Engineer shewed the supplies to be of excellent quality.

FROCESTER ESTATE SUPPLY.

This supplies almost the whole village and a sample taken during the year was satisfactory both bacteriologically and chemically.

CHELTENHAM CORPORATION WATERWORKS.

Supplies from this source come from the River Severn at Tewkesbury via the Joint Board reservoir at Churchdown.

EXTENSIONS DURING 1950 : Nil.

EXTENSIONS AUTHORISED BY THE COUNCIL :

Down Hatherley	...	...	677 yards.
Norton	...	...	3290 ,,
Forthampton	...	...	1077 ,,
Total	...	...	3 miles.

NEWNHAM WATERWORKS.

This supply has not been used since Gloucester Corporation water supplies became available in January, 1948.

WELL SUPPLIES.

Wells in the District are of the surface type and are fed by the percolation of rain and subsoil water. The water supplied is not satisfactory as will be seen from Table 5. The only solution is the provision of main supplies. The availability of main supplies is increasing very rapidly, but people dependent on well supplies are warned by this Department to boil well-water before drinking it.

With regard to well supplies, it is strongly recommended that owners, when they convert to main supplies, should not allow their wells to fall into complete disrepair, as though main water, once installed, may be taken for granted, there is always a remote possibility of failure of supplies, in which case well water is undoubtedly preferable to no water at all.

(In 1938/9 this Department was asked by the A.R.P. Authorities to supply them with the number of wells in each parish in the District).

**Bacteriological and Chemical Analyses of Water Supplies serving
the District.**

Table 5.

Source of Supply	Total No. of Analyses	Bacteriological		Chemical	
		Satis.	Unsatis.	Satis.	Unsatis.
Cheltenham and Gloucester Joint Water Board	246	123	—	123	—
Stroud District Water Board	16	8	—	8	—
Frocester Estate ...	2	1	—	1	—
Gloucestershire C.C. ...	4	2	—	2	—
Wells, etc.	26	3	10	3	10

I have to acknowledge with thanks the reports on the Cheltenham and Gloucester Joint Water Board and the Stroud Water Board supplies, which are sent to me by the courtesy of the City Water Engineer and the Stroud Water Board's Engineer respectively. The other analyses are carried out by the Council's analyst. Table 6 is submitted in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health Circular 2/50 and shews the number of private houses and population with main water supplies available.

It is very satisfactory to note that a further 325 houses have been connected to the mains during the year, and also that, for the first time, main supplies are available in all the 38 parishes in the District.

In addition to the private houses with main water, main supplies are also available for hospitals, R.A.F. Stations, hostels and residential schools as detailed in my Annual Report for 1946, and also for the 9 Ex-Service camps administered by the Council.

In the last 5 years, nearly 62 miles of main have been laid in the District, while a further 18 miles of main have been authorised by the Council.

These figures are undoubtedly very satisfactory, but it is unfortunate that there is so much delay between the authorisation and the laying of mains. This is largely due to the delay in getting pipes, delivery being about 18 months after ordering.

Shortage of Water Supplies.

It was a wet year and complaints of domestic shortages were not much in evidence.

There was, as there always is, summer shortage on a number of farms. This was marked in the Rodley area, but the new main water extensions carried out here in 1950 should ease the situation very considerably.

**Main Water Supplies in the District showing the Number of Houses
and Population Served.**

Table 6.

Parish.	Main Water Supply.	Main Supply in House.	Pop.	Stand Pipes Main	No. of Houses.	Pop.
Arlingham	Glos. Corporation	37	148	—	—	—
Ashleworth	..	27	108	—	—	—
Barnwood	..	247	988	—	—	—
Brockworth	..	431	1724	—	—	—
Brookthorpe	..	44	176	1	15	60
Chaceley	Chelt. Corporation	4	16	—	—	—
Churchdown	Glos. Corporation	1237	4948	—	—	—
Down Hatherley	..	3	12	1	12	48
Eastington	Chelt. Corporation	36	144	—	—	—
	Stroud District Water Board	336	1344	—	—	—
Elmoro	Glos. Corporation	21	84	—	—	—
Forthampton	Chelt. Corporation	8	32	—	—	—
Frampton-on-Severn	Glos. Corporation	126	504	1	7	28
Fretherne-with-Saul	..	105	420	1	6	24
Frocester	Stroud District Water Board	8	32	—	—	—
	Private Estate	44	176	1	2	8
Hardwicke	Glos. Corporation	129	516	—	—	—
Harescombe	Glos. Corporation	9	36	—	—	—
Haresfield	Glos. Corporation	8	32	—	—	—
Hasfield	Chelt. Corporation	11	44	—	—	—
Hempstead	Glos. Corporation	107	428	2	18	72
Hignam	..	57	228	—	—	—
Hucclecote	..	626	2504	—	—	—
Longford	..	205	820	—	—	—
Longlovens	..	662	2648	1	4	16
Longney	..	57	228	1	1	4
Maisemore	..	82	328	—	—	—
Minsterworth	..	64	256	—	—	—
Moreton Valence	..	56	224	—	—	—
	Glos. County Council	1	4	—	—	—
Newnham-on-Severn	Glos. Corporation	217	868	—	—	—
Norton	Chelt. Corporation	15	60	1	10	40
Quedgeley	Glos. Corporation	153	612	2	29	116
Sandhurst	..	49	196	—	—	—
Standish	Glos. Corporation	3	12	—	—	—
	Glos. County Council	70	280	1	5	20
Tirley	Chelt. Corporation	21	84	—	—	—
Twigworth	Glos. Corporation	28	112	—	—	—
Upton St. Leonards	..	117	468	—	—	—
Westbury-on-Severn	..	62	248	—	—	—
Whitminster	..	49	196	3	18	72
	Glos. County Council	9	36	—	—	—
Wotton Vill	Glos. Corporation	4	16	—	—	—
	Total	5585	22340	16	127	508

SEWAGE DISPOSAL AND REFUSE COLLECTION.

REPORT BY THE SURVEYOR :—

(1) Refuse Collection.

During the year under review the refuse collection organisation has been operating efficiently and few complaints have been received. There has been a slight improvement in the amount of waste paper collected and it has been possible to dispose of this salvage easily at attractive prices. The vehicles continue to give satisfactory service and operational costs have proved to be reasonable and there have been few mechanical breakdowns. The accident record is gratifying ; no incident of any importance having been reported. Refuse is still disposed of at the three tips controlled by the Council in the Parishes of Arlingham, Frampton-on-Severn and Sandhurst and it has not been necessary, during the year in question, to make use of the Corporation tip in St. Oswald's road.

The labour problem has been a very great handicap and in order to keep the refuse collection service operating it has been necessary to strain the labour resources of the Sewage Works to the limit. In recent months the situation has deteriorated and any further depletion of man-power may have serious consequences.

(2) Drainage and Sewerage.

The general condition throughout the District is little changed since my last report but as mentioned at that time extensions of piped water supplies tend to create difficulties. The restrictions laid down by the Treasury prohibit the preparation of schemes to deal with these problems unless the estimated cost comes to a very modest figure per head of the population affected. For this reason the only new major project which has been examined, is the proposed scheme for seweraging the built up areas in the Parish of Upton St. Leonards. This is a most desirable undertaking and it is hoped that investigation will show that it will be economical and find favour with the Ministry.

The proposed schemes for the Parishes of Fretherne-with-Saul, Frampton-on-Severn and Eastington have not yet been started but pipes and machinery are on order. These materials are in extremely short supply and it is not anticipated that delivery will commence for some months.

The main Purification Works at Longford continues to give satisfactory results in spite of the fact that the plant, originally designed to deal with approximately 700,000 gallons per day (dry weather flow), is now handling an overload of about 28 per cent. Maintenance work on sewers continues to show a tendency to increase which is to be expected in view of the age of the older sections

of the systems. These remarks also apply to Newnham and Maise-more though in the period under review there has been less trouble in these Parishes than might have been expected.

In addition to the main parochial undertakings the department is now supervising and operating four domestic installations which have been constructed in connection with new housing schemes, also a number of small plants on camp sites. These additional responsibilities are, of course, imposing a further strain on the limited labour force available. As mentioned in my report on the refuse collection service this problem of man power is becoming acute.

H. F. FREEMAN, Surveyor.

Drainage and Sewerage in areas without Main Sewers.

Sewage disposal of many houses and villages where there are no main sewers is often unsatisfactory, as house sewage usually discharges untreated or only inadequately treated into adjacent ditches.

There are about 16 miles of sewer ditches, mainly in the southern parishes on the east side of the River Severn. These are kept cleansed as satisfactorily as possible by a full time Council employee working under the direction of this Department. There is more work than one man can do satisfactorily, although it is possible to deal with complaints fairly expeditiously.

These sewer-ditches are obviously most unsatisfactory and it is to be hoped that the new sewage disposal schemes for the Frampton Saul and Eastington areas will be implemented as soon as possible.

The problem of a new and comprehensive scheme of sewers and sewage disposal in the village of Westbury-on-Severn will have to be considered by the Council, as soon as the general state of affairs in the Country shew some improvement, as present conditions are most unsatisfactory.

During the year one very considerable improvement at a cost of £699 was carried out by the Council in Quedgeley parish. This was the piping (2ft. 6in. diam. pipes) for 160 yards of a sewer-ditch near the Plough Hotel into which emptied 3 sewers serving a number of houses on the main road, and also a hotel and cafe doing very large trades with transport drivers and motor coach parties.

Another improvement sanctioned by the Council, but not yet carried out, is the piping of a roadside sewer ditch (12in. diam. pipes) for 120 yards in Hempsted Lane. The estimated cost is £264 10s. 0d.

Pollution of Rivers, Streams, etc.

The responsibilities of this Council and of the County Council under the Rivers Pollution Act 1876 were taken over by the River

Severn Board on 31st March, 1950, a newly created authority under the River Boards Act 1948.

Prior to the 31st March unsatisfactory samples were taken from Westbury Brook by this Department, and particulars of action taken were given to the River Severn Board when it took over, together with an offer of general assistance during the first months of its existence.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

A summary of the work carried out by the Public Health Department is tabulated below :—

Table 7.

	No. of Inspections	Notices served.		Defects remedied after notice.	
		Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal
Dwelling houses ...	574	62	1	51	1
Milk and Dairies	293	13	—	11	—
Factories, etc. ...	176	26	—	21	—
Bakehouses ...	61	8	—	7	—
Food Premises ...	381	21	—	17	—
Slaughterhouses ...	45	—	—	—	—
Water Supplies ...	452	19	—	13	—
Drainage and Sewerage	774	92	—	67	—
Infectious Disease	165	Disinfection carried out when necessary			
Pests ...	248	37	—	28	—
Miscellaneous ...	640	9	—	8	—
Total ...	3809	287	1	223	1

The above figures show the very considerable amount of work carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors.

The number of inspections in connection with Milk and Dairies has dropped during the year, while the number of inspections in connection with Pests have increased. This is due to recent legislation by which the Council's responsibilities were reduced in the one case and increased in the other.

Shops Acts, 1912-1945.

During the year these Acts have been consolidated into the Shops Act, 1950

Most of the provisions of these Acts are administered by the County Council. No action was taken by this Department during the year.

Offensive Trades.

Under the Public Health Act 1936 (Section 107) the only designated offensive trades are two Knacker's Yards situated at Sandhurst and Longlevens, well away from human habitation.

51 inspections were carried out during the year and conditions were found to be satisfactory.

Petroleum (Consolidation) Acts, 1928-1936.

96 licences have been issued during the year for the storage of petroleum spirit and one for the storage of calcium carbide.

Outworkers.

Notifications of 4 outworkers were received during the year, 6 visits were made and working conditions were satisfactory. Of these 4, one has now left the District.

Camping Sites.

i.	Number of sites in the District used for camping purposes in 1950	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
ii.	Number of licences for individual caravans issued by this Authority	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
iii.	Number of camping sites licensed	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
iv.	Estimated maximum number of Campers resident in the District at any one time	...	...	...	...	...	...	450—550

The number of caravan dwellers is increasing in the District and the number of licenced caravans shows an increase of 18 on 1949.

There is one site at Twigworth where there are a dozen or more modern caravans. The owner of the land is most anxious to improve amenities for the occupants, and he is trying to get authority and permits (strongly supported by this Department) to erect a Sanitary annexe to provide wash-basins, baths, W.C.'s, and a wash-kitchen. Even now, it is a very well run and supervised site, and shews what can be done by an enthusiastic owner.

Service Camps occupied by Council Tenants.

The following camps are now occupied by Council tenants:—

Table 8

Camp	Parish	No. of families	Services.			
			Water	Lighting	Refuse Removal	Latrines
i. Belmont ..	Upton St. Leonards ..	33	Main	E.L.	Yes	W.C.'s
ii. Moreton Valence ..	Haresfield ..	60	"	"	"	W.C.'s and Bucket
iii. Long's Orchard ..	Churchdown	14	"	"	"	Bucket
iv. Parton ..	Churchdown and Longlevens	28	"	"	"	W.C.'s
v. Woodfield ..	Churchdown	25	"	"	"	W.C.'s
vi. Drymeadow ..	Longlevens ..	19	"	"	"	Bucket
vii. Brockworth Court ..	Brockworth ..	24	"	"	"	W.C.'s
viii. West Camp ..	Churchdown	41	"	"	"	W.C.'s
ix. Kings Orchard ..	Churchdown	27	"	"	"	W.C.'s
Total		280				

All bucket latrines were emptied by the Cocksworth Conservancy Co., who terminated their contract on 31.12.50. From this date, arrangements have been made by the Housing Manager for the buckets to be emptied by S. J. Handley of Hardwicke. It will be seen that the services provided are very adequate, but the huts themselves, in spite of emergency and costly repairs, are mostly in poor condition and unfit for habitation.

It is the policy of this Council, strongly supported by the Ministry of Health, to rehouse the families living in the worst huts and then to demolish the huts. In pursuance of this policy, 35 huts were demolished this year, and this figure may be considered very satisfactory in view of the fact that so far, no specially allocated housing for re-housing these families, is available.

Canal Boats Acts and Regulations 1877-1936.

The Gloucester Port Health Authority is the Registration Authority and inspections are not normally carried out by this Department.

Smoke Abatement, etc.

No complaints were received during the year of smoke or grit nuisance in the Hucclecote/Brockworth area.

One complaint was received of smoke nuisance in Wotton Vill parish. As this parish is shortly (1.4.51) being incorporated in the City, the matter was considered in conjunction with the City Health Authorities.

Swimming Baths and Pools.

There are no public swimming baths in the District. During the summer there is a large amount of bathing in the River Severn, mainly at Wainlode Hill, Norton, and Rodley Sands, Westbury.

As the River Severn is the recipient, during its course, of sewage effluents from many towns, it cannot be recommended for bathing purposes ; but owing to the fact that the sewage is diluted many thousands of times, I do not think it can be a serious danger to bathers.

Disinfestation (Bed Bugs, etc.).

6 houses were reported as being infested and were disinfested by this Department with D.D.T. (powder and liquid) and gammexane by smoke dispersal.

Rodent Control.

The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949 came into force on 1st April, 1950, repealing the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act

1919 and the Infestation Order 1943. Further Regulations in connection with Threshing and Dismantling of Ricks came into force in July, 1950.

Prior to April 1st the Council's duties were carried out under Contract by the County Urban Pests Dept. which then ceased to function. A summary of work carried out by the Council (April—December 1949) in accordance with its duties as laid down by the Pests Act is submitted by the Sanitary Inspector in charge of the administration of the Act.

REPORT BY THE SANITARY INSPECTOR.

The County Pests Department carried out inspections and campaigns on behalf of the Council until 31st March, 1950. During the remaining 9 months treatments of Council sewers and refuse tips have been carried out by contract with Messrs. Pride and Phelps under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector.

During the year the following work was carried out :—

Number of private dwellings inspected and advice given ...	146
Number of private dwellings treated by occupants ...	37
Number of business premises inspected and advice given ...	39
Number of business premises treated by occupants ...	26

Council Sewers and Refuse Tips.

Table 9.

Sewer	Action Taken	Result
Longlevens Sewer ...	10% test bait—August ...	Clear
Barnwood & Brockworth ...	Test baited March & September	Clear
Churchdown	Test baited March	Clear
Newnham	Test baited March	Clear
Longford Disposal Works	Prebaited and Poisoned July and September	Satisfactory

Table 10.

Refuse Tip	Action Taken	Type of Infestation	Result
Walham	Prebaited & poisoned in July, Sept. and Nov. ...	2 major 1 Reservoir	Reasonably Satisfactory
Frampton-on-Severn	Prebaited & poisoned in June, July, Oct., Dec.	4 Minor	Satisfactory
Arlingham	Test baited in June ...	Nil	Clear

The ground adjacent to the Walham refuse tip is subject to flooding which causes heavy periodic rat infestation of the tip. Immediate action is taken on these occasions.

J. E. DAVIES, Sanitary Inspector.

SCHOOLS.

Your Medical Officer of Health carries out medical inspections of school children in most of the Primary Schools in the District, and sanitary defects are reported to the County Medical Officer of Health.

A further two schools have been provided with main water supplies during the year, and there are now only 2 dependant on well water, one of which (Brockworth) is shortly to be closed. During the year, Quedgeley school has been enlarged in order to take children up to 15 years from the surrounding areas and a new school at Brockworth with accommodation for 240 children aged 5—11 years is under construction.

The general sanitary arrangements with regard to wash basins and latrines, is, as I have previously reported not satisfactory, and this is in my opinion mainly a question of finance. During the year, an excellent new sanitary annexe, wash basins, W.C.'s, etc., for staff and children has been completed at Twigworth (C. of E.) Controlled school at a cost of £2,434. This is a large sum and it appears obvious that at the present time, very few schools can be improved at such a cost.

Table 11. Water Supplies and Latrine Accommodation in Schools.

School	Water Supply	Remarks re Water Supply	Type of Latrine
Arlingham	Main	Glos. Corpn. (connected to main 1950)	Bucket
Ashleworth	"	" ...	"
Barnwood	"	"	W.C.'s
Brockworth	Well	Unsatis. Main supply available	Bucket
Churchdown	Main	Glos. Corpn.	W.C.'s
Down			
Hatherley	"	Chelt. Corporation	Bucket
Eastington	"	Stroud District Water Board ...	W.C.'s
Elmore	"	Glos. Corpn. (connected to main 1950)	Bucket
Frampton	"	"	"
Hardwicke	"	"	"
Haresfield	"	Local piped Supply	"
Hempsted	"	Glos. Corporation	"
Highnam	"	"	
Hucclecote	"	"	W.C.'s
Longlevens (P)	"	"	"
Longney	"	"	Bucket
Maisemore	"	"	W.C.'s
Minsterworth	"	"	Bucket
Newnham	"	"	W.C.'s
Norton	"	"	Bucket
Quedgeley...	"	"	Elsan
Sandhurst	Well	Unsatis. Main supply available	Bucket
Saul C. ...	Main	Glos. Corporation	"
Saul C.E.	"	"	
Standish	"	Gloucestershire C.C.	W.C.'s
Tirley	"	Chelt. Corporation	E.C.'s
Twigworth	"	Glos. Corporation	W.C.'s
Upton St.			
Leonards	"	"	Bucket
Westbury-on-			
Severn ...	"	"	"
Walmore Hill	"	"	Privy
Whitminster	"	"	Bucket

HOUSING.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

By the Local Authority :

Churchdown	...	...	...	...	8
Frampton-on-Severn	...	...	...	...	16
Hardwicke	...	...	...	...	30
Westbury-on-Severn	...	...	...	...	14
By Gloucester Corporation	...	...	...	...	127
By Private Enterprise	...	...	...	...	9
 Total	...	...	...	...	204

The number of dwelling houses owned by the Council at the 31st December, 1950 was 638.

The number of requisitioned houses is 20 a reduction of 12 during the year. For particulars of Ex-Service camps see page 18.

The Council's immediate proposals for 1951 are as follows :—

i. Completion of houses under construction :

Brockworth	...	...	...	75	Aluminium Bungalows.
Brockworth	...	...	...	40	Flats (conversion of hostel accommodation).
Brookthorpe	...	...	...	12	Traditional.
Churchdown	...	...	...	8	Traditional.
Eastington	...	...	...	20	Traditional.
Hucclecote	...	...	...	34	Unity type.
Longlevens	...	...	...	50	Aluminium Bungalows.
Maisemore	...	...	...	10	Traditional.
Sandhurst	...	...	...	6	Traditional.
Whitminster	...	...	...	12	Traditional.
 Total	...	...	...	267	

ii. Erection of houses in the following parishes :

(These have all been sanctioned by the Ministry of Health).

(a) Traditional :

Arlingham	...	...	4
Forthampton	...	...	4
Fretherne-with Saul	...	...	8
Haresfield	...	...	6
Quedgeley	...	...	16
Sandhurst	...	...	6
Tirley	...	...	14
Upton St. Leonards	...	...	8
 Total	...	...	66

(b)	Non-Traditional (Unity type) :		
	Longlevens	...	... 100
	Total	...	... 100

In addition to the Council's Housing programme, the R.A.F. are proposing to erect a considerable number of houses in Churchdown for use as "married quarters" for their personnel.

During 1950 the Ministry allotted this Council for their 1951 programme 24 non-traditional houses of Unity type and 24 traditional houses, and a private enterprise quota of 12 houses.

The number of applicants for re-housing at the end of 1950 was 1,942, a considerable increase on the number a year previously.

This increase is considered by the Housing Manager to be mainly caused by :—

- (a) Influx of labour to the District where demand is increasingly exceeding supply.
- (b) Families living in ex-service camps and ex-Ministry of Supply bungalows who desire better accommodation.

Housing Progress in 1950.

The completion of 68 Council houses in 1950 is a great improvement on the figure of 12 completed in the previous year.

There is unfortunately a very serious delay between the commencement and the completion of house erection, but the factors causing this are largely outside the control of the Council.

The outlook for 1951 appears, on paper at any rate, much more satisfactory, and if implemented, will closely approach the figures for new housing in 1938, the last pre-war year, when the total number of new houses erected in the District was 297.

1. Inspection of Dwelling houses during the year.

(a)	(i)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).	414
	(ii)	Number of inspections made for the purpose.	574
(b)	(i)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (a) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 etc.	9
	(ii)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	11

(c)	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation. (This number is in addition to those previously reported).	—
(d)	Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	344

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices.

(a)	Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	51
-----	---	----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.

(a)	Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.	1
(b)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—	
	(i) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	62
	(ii) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices	
	(a) By Owners	Nil
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners.	Nil
(c)	Proceedings under the Public Health Act, 1936, Section 138 and the Water Act, 1945 Section 30	
	(i) Number of houses in which a main water supply was provided after service of formal notices	
	(a) By Owners	Nil
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
(d)	Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
	(i) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made.	1
	(ii) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Order.	1

4. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding.

It is doubtful whether there is any improvement, and it is unreasonable to expect it until new housing is once again brought under the law of supply and demand.

Exceptional cases are reported to the Tenants' Selection Sub-Committee.

National Assistance Act, 1946, Section 47.

No formal action was taken during the year. Informal action was taken in several cases by this department with satisfactory results.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supplies.

The District as far as acreage goes, is mainly agricultural, with between 450 and 500 milk producers. Most of the milk produced is consumed outside the District or processed at Messrs. Cadbury's factory at Frampton-on-Severn which can deal with 50,000 gallons per day, the average for 1950 being 25,850 gallons.

The Council is not now responsible for the supervision of dairy farm premises and milk production which has been handed over to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries but powers are still left to it in respect of the spread of infectious disease by milk.

The Council is responsible for registration and licences as shewn in tables 12 and 14 and is also responsible for retail milk sampling.

Table 12. Issue of Licences for Milk Dealers.

Classification of Milk	Dealers' Licences	Supplementary Licences
Accredited ...	—	—
Tuberculin Tested ...	8	3
Pasteurised ...	4	2
Sterilised ...	—	—
Non-designated ...	—	—

NOTE.—Supplementary licences are issued to dealers who distribute milk from premises situated outside the District.

Table 13. Retail Milk Sampling.

Nature of Test	Results of Examination	
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Coliform or plate count (cleanliness) ...	8	3
Methylene blue (keeping quality) ...	13	1
Biological (presence of Tb., etc.) ...	1	—
Phosphatase (efficiency of pasteurisation)	2	1

Table 14. Milk Registrations.

No. of milk distributors registered ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ...	14
No. of dairy premises registered (other than dairy farms)	...	...	14

Anthrax Order, 1938.

3 suspected cases were notified during the year, but none were confirmed.

Foot and Mouth Disease.

No cases occurred during the year.

Swine Fever Order, 1938.

No cases were notified during the year.

Bakehouses.

There are 14 bakehouses in the District registered with the Ministry of Food. 61 inspections were made and 7 minor defects remedied.

Most of these bakehouses are small and old, and most bread, etc. consumed in the District is manufactured outside.

Slaughtering of Home-fattened Pigs.

Where a permit is issued by the Food Office for the slaughter of a pig for home consumption, the owner reports the time of slaughter to this Department in order that the Sanitary Inspectors may have the opportunity to inspect the carcase for disease. Table 15 is included in accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 2/50.

Table 15. Carcasses Inspected and Condemned.

	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	1	7	920
Number inspected	—	—	361
DISEASES EXCLUDING T.B.			
(a) Whole carcases condemned	—	—	1
(b) Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	14
(c) Percentage of number inspected affected with disease	—	—	4.15%
TUBERCULOSIS.			
(a) Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—
(b) Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	5
(c) Percentage of number inspected affected with disease	—	—	1.38%

Over 25 per cent. fewer home-fattened pigs were killed in 1950 compared with 1949. It is thought that this decrease may be due

mainly to the greatly increased costs of feeding stuffs and also perhaps to the increase in the bacon ration from 1oz. a few years ago up to 5ozs. for a short period in 1950.

Public Health (Meat) Regulations 1924-1948.

Transport and Handling of Meat.

Modern special purpose lorries are in use in the District and no complaints were received during the year.

Periodic inspections of the vehicles and equipment are carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors during the course of meat deliveries.

MEAT.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

Slaughterhouses in the District have not been in use since 1939 with the exception of two at Churchdown and Brookthorpe which are periodically used for the slaughter of home fattened pigs. 15 private slaughterhouses continue to be licenced and licences have been issued to 39 slaughtermen.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

Condemnation of Foodstuffs.

This Department is notified when shops, canteens and individuals suspect that articles of food are unfit for human consumption. Table 16 shows the articles of food condemned during the year.

Table 16.

Article	Non-Preserved lbs.	Preserved lbs.
Meat ...	860	191
Fish ...	—	6
Milk ...	—	130
Butter and Margarine	7½	—
Cheese ...	55	—
Eggs ...	48doz.	—
Flour and Cereals ...	153	—
Bread ...	4	—
Jam ...	—	15
Vegetables ...	13	66
Miscellaneous ...	—	133

The total weight of foodstuffs condemned was only about $\frac{3}{4}$ ton which is very small compared with the total amount of food consumed in the District.

The rather high figure of fresh meat condemned was largely due to the fact that 305lb. of home killed mutton was found unfit for human consumption following slaughter during a spell of very hot weather.

Ice Cream.

During the year no retailers have manufactured their own ice cream ; this is largely due to the cost of apparatus required.

There are 28 licenced retailers in the District, an increase of 7 during the year. They all sell ice-cream manufactured by wholesalers whose factories are outside the District.

6 samples were taken during the year and all were satisfactory.

Adulteration.

The relevant sections of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938 are administered by the County Council.

Food Poisoning.

No cases of food poisoning were notified during the year. This may be considered very satisfactory.

Administration of the Factories Act, 1937 and 1948.

Table 17.

1. Inspections for the purpose of provisions as to health.

Premises	Number of premises in Register	Number of inspections	Number of Written Notices	Number of Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by L.A.'s .. .	42	67	12	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	76	91	9	—
(iii) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers) .. .	11	18	4	—
Total .. .	129	176	25	—

Table 18.

2. Cases in which Defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases where defects were found.			Number of Cases in which Prosecutions were Instituted
	Found	Reme- died	Referred to H.M.I.	
Want of Cleanliness(S.1)	7	7	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temp.(S.3)	—	—	—	—
Inadequate vent. (S.4)	5	4	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	2	2	—	—
Latrines (S.7)	—	—	—	—
(a) insufficient	3	2	—	2
(b) unsuitable or defective	8	5	—	4
(c) not sep. for sexes	1	1	—	—
Other offences (not including Homework)	—	—	—	—
Total	26	21	—	6

Table 19.

Outwork (Sections 110 and 111).

Nature of work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. out-worker; in Aug. list as reqd.	No. of cases of default in sending lists	No. prosecutions for failure to supply lists	Cases of work in Unwholesome premises	Notices Served	Prosecutions
Wearing Apparel (making)	3	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3	—	—	—	—	—

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Tables 28 to 30 shew the incidence of notifiable infectious diseases during the year divided into parishes and age groups. The total number was rather less than last year.

Diphtheria and Immunisation.

Full details are shewn in Tables 21—24.

The figures shew a slight general drop in the number of children immunised compared with 1949. This drop has also occurred in England and Wales where 140,000 fewer children were immunised in 1950 compared with 1949. It may partly be due to the fact that the Public has been scared into believing that there is a close association between Infantile Paralysis and diphtheria immunisation.

In England and Wales before the War, the yearly number of cases of diphtheria was about 55,000 with about 2,800 deaths, and these figures have been reduced owing to diphtheria immunisation to 980 cases with 49 deaths in 1950. Diphtheria is now a rare disease, and in order to keep it so, or better still, in order to stamp it out completely, it is essential that a target of 100 per cent. children immunised is aimed for.

Small Pox and Typhoid.

No suspected typhoid contacts were notified during the year. Several suspected cases of small pox contacts were notified during the year and these were kept under observation by this Department during the possible incubation period. One of these cases refused vaccination.

Infantile Paralysis (Acute polio-myelitis).

Only two mild cases were notified during the year. Neither case was associated with diphtheria immunisation.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Table 20 shews the schools in which 12 or more cases of the same infectious disease occurred in 1950. It will be noted that there was no outbreak of Scarlet Fever, but that there were scattered outbreaks of the diseases shewn, all of which are very infectious and difficult to control.

Table 20.

School	Average No. on register	Chicken Pox	'Flu	Measles	Whooping Cough
Barnwood ...	286	16	29	—	18
Churchdown ...	592	45	—	17	—
Down Hatherley ...	56	19	—	—	—
Eastington ...	99	50	—	—	—
Frampton -on-Severn ...	104	—	51	—	—
Hardwicke ...	98	—	—	—	19
Haresfield ...	78	—	—	—	12
Hucclecote ...	214	—	—	26	17
Longlevens Primary	526	76	—	—	14
Maisemore ...	34	—	—	—	12
Newnham ...	118	—	—	48	30
Westbury -on-Severn ...	59	—	—	19	—
Total ...	2264	206	80	110	122

In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Memorandum issued by the Ministries of Health and Education, it was not considered necessary to close any schools because of Infectious Disease.

Disinfection of Premises following Infectious Disease.

This is carried out as required. The policy of the Council during the period of soap rationing has been to issue free soap for cleansing purposes but this was discontinued in September when soap was derationed.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

Table 21. Child Population immunised during 1950.

Number of children who completed a full course of immunisation during 1950	Age at date of final injection.		Total under 15 years
	0-5 years	5-14 years	
During half-year ending 30.6.50 ...	197	21	218
During half-year ending 31.12.50 ...	144	11	155
TOTAL	341	32	373

Table 22. Child Population receiving a maintenance dose during 1950 (i.e., a re-inforcing dose a few years after the primary immunisation).

During half-year ending 30.6.50 ...	...	115
During half year ending 31.12.50 ...	...	210
Total ... ...	...	325

Table 23. Immunisation in relation to Child Population.

Children aged 0-15 years immunised up to 31st December, 1950.

Age 31.12.50 i.e. born in year	0 + 1950	1 + 1949	2 + 1948	3 + 1947	4 + 1946	5-9 1941-45	10-14 1936-40	Total under 15
No. Immunised ...	9	237	332	388	304	2311	2010	5591
Est. Mid-year pop. 50		2991				4829		7820
Percentage Immunised		42.4%				89.5%		71.5%

Table 24. Diphtheria notifications and Deaths in relation to Immunisation (Children under 15 years only).

Notifications.		Deaths.	
Cases notified	Cases Immunised	Immunised	Not Immunised
1	1	—	—

Table 25.

TUBERCULOSIS.
New Cases and Deaths in 1950.

Ages	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5+	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
10+	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
15+	3	3	...	1	...	1	...	...
20+	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	...
25+	4	11	1	2	3	...	...	...
35+	4	3	1	...	1	...	...	...
45+	5	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
55+	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65+	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...
Age N.K.	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Total	...	21	20	5	6	7	3	1

Table 26. Number of Cases on Tuberculosis Register as at 31st December for the last three years.

Year	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total	Per 1000 Population
	M	F	M	F		
1948	86	73	19	23	201	6.0
1949	92	72	16	25	205	6.0
1950	88	80	15	24	207	5.7

Table 27. Number of New Cases and Deaths in the last three years.

Year	NEW CASES				Total	DEATHS				Total		
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary			Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary				
	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F			
1948	25	17	6	6	54	10	10	1	—	21		
1949	29	22	4	10	65	7	6	—	3	16		
1950	21	20	5	6	52	7	3	1	—	11		

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 172).

No action was necessary under the above Regulations and Act.

Rehousing of Tuberculosis Cases.

Cases of Tuberculosis living in unsatisfactory or overcrowded housing conditions are reported to the Tenants' Selection Sub-Committee by me, and are invariably very sympathetically dealt with.

As a result of this co-operation, no fewer than 36 of the 207 cases of tuberculosis in the District are (31.12.50) living in Council houses. As the Council own 638 houses this means that about 1 Council house in 20 is occupied by a tuberculosis family. This is a far sighted policy of the Council, who realise that good housing not only improves the chance of the patients' recovery but also reduces his chance of infecting other members of the family.

Table 28.

Notification of Infectious Diseases by Parishes
 (NORTHERN AREA).

Infectious Diseases	Deaths		
	Removed to Hospital	Total	Deaths
Scarlet Fever	9	19	..
Whooping Cough	1	6	..
Ac. Polio-myelitis (P)	20	65	1
Ac. Polio-myelitis (N.P.)	2	1	..
Ac. Polio-enceph.	1	1	..
Meningococcal Infection	1	1	..
Measles (excl. G.M.)	80	16	..
Diphtheria	5	16	..
Ac. Pneumonia	14	7	..
Dysentery	1	1	..
Small-Pox	1	1	..
Ac. Inf. Enceph.	1	1	..
Enteric Fever	1	1	..
Para-typhoid fever	1	1	..
Erysipelas	4	1	..
Cerebro-spinal fever	1	1	..
Puerp. pyrexia	1	1	..
Ophth. Neontorum	1	1	..
Malaria (contr. E.W.)	1	1	..
Food Poisoning	1	1	..
Total	213	321	8
	19	118	30
	15	2	17
	16	4	338
	26	128	30
	16	21	8

Table 29.

Notification of Infectious Diseases by Parishes. (SOUTHERN AREA).

Table 30.

Notification of Infectious Diseases in 1950 by Age Groups

DISEASE	0 +	1 +	3 +	5 +	10 +	15 +	25 +	45 +	65 +	Age N.K.	Total	Cases to Hosp.	Deaths
Scarlet Fever	...	8	13	28	2	1	3	...	...	...	55	21	...
Whooping Cough	...	6	58	34	43	3	...	...	...	...	8	1	...
Ac. Polio-myelitis (P)	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
Ac. Polio-myelitis (N.P.)
Ac. Polio-enceph.
Meningooccal Infection
Measles (excl. G.M.)	18	57	77	127	9	4	3	...	...	...	295	3	...
Diphtheria	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	1
Ac. Pneumonia	...	5	...	...	2	4	...	3	...	...	14	7	...
Dysentery
Small Pox
Ac. Inf. Enceph.
Enteric Fever
Para-typhoid fever	3	1	...	...	7	...
Erysipelas	3	...	...	...	1	...
Cerebro-spinal F.	1	...	...	...	1	...
Puerp. pyrexia	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Ophth. Neonatorum
Malaria (contr. E.W.)
Food Poisoning
Total	30	123	125	201	15	13	7	6	1	...	521	36	8

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE DISTRICT IN 1950.

Table 31 has been altered this year in order to conform with the World Health Organisation Nomenclature Regulations 1948. Causes of death are those internationally agreed on and are condensed into an abbreviated list of 36 groups.

Table 31.

CAUSES OF DEATH					Male	Female
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	...	7	3
2. Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	...	1	—
3. Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	...	—	2
4. Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	1	—
5. Whooping cough	...	...	...	...	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	...	—	—
7. Acute poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	—	—
8. Measles	...	...	...	...	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	...	—	—
10.* (Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	...	6	3
11. (" " lung, bronchus	...	...	...	...	7	—
12. (" " breast	...	...	...	...	—	6
13. (" " uterus	...	...	...	...	—	3
14. (Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	...	...	18	13
15. (Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	...	...	—	2
16. Diabetes	...	...	...	...	1	2
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	...	22	33
18. Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	...	21	9
19. Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	...	8	6
20. Other heart disease	...	...	...	...	36	49
21. Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	...	3	8
22. Influenza	...	...	...	...	2	2
23. Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	3	4
24. Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	14	4
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	2	1
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	...	6	1
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	1	2
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	...	1	2
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	...	2	—
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	...	—	—
31. Congenital malformations	...	...	...	...	3	—
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	...	21	23
33. Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	...	3	3
34. All other accidents	...	...	...	...	5	3
35. Suicide	...	...	...	...	4	2
36. Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	...	—	—
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	198	186

Explanatory Note.

* Neoplasm—Cancer.

